Come and see the fine STRICTLY ALL-WOOL SUIT you can get at the ORIGINAL BAGLE for SIX DOLLARS.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

It's the first time a rate so low as \$2.50 for round trip, and good for so long as five days has ever been offered by this popular line. On all trains Sept. 1, and for special fast train leaving Indianapolis Sunday, Sept. 2, 7:30 a.m., the rate will be \$2.50 for round trip. Tickets will be good for return on all trains to and including train leaving Cincinnati 7:10 p. m., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

THE MÆNNERCHOR

And INDIANAPOLIS TURNVEREIN have chosen this occasion (and the Big Four line) to visit Cincinnati. Tickets can be procured of the members of these societies, and they respectfully ask their friends and the public to patronize them. Tickets will also be on sale at the Kankakee ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, and at the Union Depot. Cincinnati's attractions are many and of the best.
The Exposition, the "Fall of Babylon," the Zoological
Garden and the ever-pleasant Hill-tops. The Big
Four is the shortest, the time on this road is much cker than any other, and it lands its passengers in the heart of the city.
SEE OUR SPECIAL RATES.

The next harvest excursion will be Sept. 11.

Kansas. Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nebraska, Dekota, Minnesota and Montana at less than one-

EXCURSION SOUTH. To points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louis-iana and Georgia tickets will be sold at one fare for

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

For tickets, eleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Diet. Pass. Agt.

STREET-CAR ACCIDENT.

An Electric Motor Becomes Uncontrollable, and a Number of Passengers Are Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.-The motor and car on the South-side electric railroad ran away this morning and were completely wrecked. Seven persons were iq the car at the time, and all were more or less seriously injured, one of them. Mrs. Rachael Herron, it is thought, being fatally hurt. The motor and car were coming down the steep grade at Mt. Oliver, when the speed suddenly increased and the engineer lost control of the brakes. The train sped with lightning-like rapidity to the bottom of the hill, when it jumped the track and plunged into a telegraph pole. The motor was twisted and broken, and the car was reduced to kindling wood. The force of the sudden stoppage enapped the coupling holding the car, and hurled the latter into a ditch at the side of the road. As stated before, all the occupants of the car were injured. Mrs. Herron was terribly out about the head, face and body. She is unconscious, and is believed to have received internal injuries. Mrs. Heinrich was cut about the head and body, but will recover. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, and Elizabeth Moore, the other passengers, received painful cuts and bruises, but were able to return to their homes unaccompanied. Engineer McGibbeney jumped from the cab when he saw that the collision was unavoidable and was badly burt. Conductor Smythe also jumped and escaped with slight injuries. The cause of the accident is attributed to the engineer's failing to lower the sprocket wheel and being unable to stop the motor by the use of the brake. One of the passengers, however, claims that the engineer did lower the sprocket wheel, as he heard him do so, and that he is not responsible for the accident. The loss to the company will be quite heavy. This was the second accident in three weeks. The escape of the passengers from instant death to-day is regarded as

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Mr. Barry Savs the Order Is Making No Progress, and Is Troubled with Dry Rot.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.-Thomas B. Barry, a member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, spent several hours in the city to-day, returning from Philadelphia to his home in Michigan. Barry is one of the recognized anti-Powderly men. It will be remembered that an attempt was made to prevent the re-election of Bailey and Barry as members of the general executive board at the last General Assembly, but it was unsuccessful. Barry now strikes, and from the shoulder, square at the general master workman and the entire executive board. He says, so far as he himself is soncerned, he is not going to be a candidate for reslection, will not accept if he is chosen, and that he is firmly of the opinion that it would be the best thing for the Knights of Labor it Mr. Powderly and all members of the general executive board should retire and give new blood a shance. "The Knights of Labor," said he, "have not been making any progress during the past year, and there are many causes for it, any one of which may be cited as principal causes. Bad methods on the part of the principal officers, or rather no method at all, is one of the sauses. A labor organization must be, to live. active and aggressive. The K. of L. have lost ground during the past year. It has the dry rot and has it bad, and this is why I think it would be best for everybody drawing a salary. from Powderly down, to step out and give some one else a chance It is well enough to talk about not having any strikes or boycotts, but there are times when they are effective. We are living in an age when we must adapt our-

A Physician Commits Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28 .- Dr. M. H. Borland, a rell-to-do Penn-avenne physician, committed unicide this aftermoon by taking a narcotic supto the use of that drug. His body was found in | at St. Luke's to-night, since the official report his bedroom, lying on the bed, with a large | was issued. thife in one hand and a revolver in the other. The wespons had not been used, however, as the poison had done its work effectually. Dr. Borland was forty years of age and quits wealthy. About a year ago he became insane, and was an inmate of Dixmont Asylum for sevaral months, buywas released about six months ago, and has since appeared entirely rational. It is supposed that the deed was committed while suffering from an attack of his old malady.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Fair weather; warmer.

An old farmer, returning from the wedding of a niece in a distant city, was eagerly questioned by his family as to the bride's costume. "Well," said he, "she had on some kind of a dress, with a lot of flub-drubbery of some sort or 'nother down the front of it, a thing-a-ma-jig on the back of it, with a long tail of some stuff-I don't know what it was -dragging out behind, and a lot of flip-flap flounces over the whole thing. There wasn't no arms to it, and she had a lot of white truck, soft and floppy-like, on her head, and that's jist all I know about it."

We could do better than this when it comes to men's and boys' clothes, but it would be very difficult to describe the big bargains that we are offering in them. You must see to be convinced. Hats, underwear and outerwear cut clean down.

ABOUT RETALIATION.

The Leader of the Canadian Opposition Discusses the Question.

TORONTO, Out., Aug. 28 .- Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, closed a series of addresses to the electors of Ontario, at St. Thomas, last night. R. ferring to President Cleveland's message, Mr. Laurier said:

"President Cleveland, acting upon what he conceived to be the duty imposed upon him by the American Senate, asks power to retaliate by suspending the bonding system. This would be a very serious event, and, if it came, would strike the city of St. Thomas as much, perhaps more, than any other portion of the Dominion, because it is made what it is, largely, by the lines of railways which come here from the United States. But, after all, we are men, and British men. We shall not whine even if the American people deem it advisable, I do not say their duty, to take such an unfriendly course. No doubt some parties will suffer in Canada, but no doubt, like British men, it is our duty to find elsewners what we would lose. If we are met with the state of things with which we are threatened it is due to the vicious policy of the Canadian government in the administration of the rights secured to us by the treaty of 1818. If the Canadian government had followed a more friendly course there would not have been any unfriendly feeling today. We are threatened with the possibility of losing our carrying trade. If the carrying trade s such a loss to the country is not that the most potent argument that the most unrestricted reciprocity of trade would be of very great advantage to the country? I say this, and this is a fact to which I call the attention of my fellowcountrymen to-day: It is high time we should reverse the policy we have been following toward the United States for the past twenty-five years. For the past twenty-five years it has not been altogether hostile to the United States, but it has never been altogether friendly. It has not been such as to bind us to those on the other sids of the line, who speak the same language and have the same ability with us." After referring to the war between the North and the South and the unfriendliness shown by

Canada to the North during the great struggle, "I remind you that again, in the days of 1878, we adopted another policy, the braggadocio poloy. We were told by Sir Charles Tupper that the government would find a way to compel the Yankees to grant reciprocity. What did Sir Charles Tupper say in Nova Scous and New Brunswick, and in the House of Commons? He said we would compel the United States to give us reciprocity. Canada is the land of my birth, of my love; Canada is the land of my heart, and it is enough for me; but it is not equal to the United States in extent; . it has not even five millions, and the Americans have a population of sixty millions; and to say, as was said by the Conservative leaders at that time, that we could compel that great Nation to come down to their knees and could force them to give us what they have not been willing to give us so far, was simply the greatest braggadocio that has been enacted in my lifetime. Let us remain as we are politically, but let us agree that it would be for their benefit and for our benefit that there should be no customs laws, but that we should exchange our products from one side of the line to the other. This is the policy of the Liberal party. For my part, I believe that we look no longer on them with jealousy; that we are glad

in arriving at the object we have in view." Consigned to a Sub-Committee. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- Two more Demceratic members were in attendance at the meet ing of the House committee on foreign affairs to-day, Mesers. Cothran and Chipman, making five Democrats and three Republicans. The preliminary discussions having impressed the committee with the feeling that there might be fair ground for a difference of opinion as to the effect of existing statutes based upon the treaty of Washington, it was decided that the Presi dent's message and the Wilson bill should be referred to a sub-committee. Accordingly s sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. McCreary, Chipman and Hitt, which

of their success; that we are sincere friends and

brothers, and that we would have no difficulty

its task, and is under instructions to report to the full committee next Thursday. The Grand Trunk Will Put Up Money. London, Aug. 28.-The Grand Trunk people here say they will spend enough money to buy Congress, if necessary, to defeat any legislation hostile to their interests in connection with the

transit trade of the United States.

was directed to investigate the subject, collate

all of the treaties and statutes bearing upon it,

and generally to get together all information

necessary for the guidance of the full commit-

tee. The sub-committee entered at once upon

General Sheridan's Memoirs. Nonquitt. Mass., Aug. 28.-It is well known that the manuscript of General Sheridan's personal memoirs is in the hands of New York publishers. From the sale of the book it has been expected that Mrs. Sheridan would receive a large addition to her small resources. Her friends have learned with considerable anxiety that publishers at Springfield and elsewhere are preparing to issue unauthorized lives of this great soldier. They fear that ther impositions may not only tend to the discredit of General Sheridan's career, but also to the financial injury of his widow. Col M. V. Sheridan has written a letter to Mr. John L. Johnson, of Springfield, Mass., in which he says:

"In answer to your inquiry whether there will be published an authentic history of General Sheridan's life, and if so, when, I have the pleasure to inform you that the 'Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan, written by himself, will be published at New York by Dec. 1, 1888 This will be the only authentic life of General Sheridan, and as he spent the best part of the four years preceding his death upon it. I believe it will be found a most interesting and creditable performance. Attempts are being made to impose on the public with pretended authentic lives of General Sheridan. These books are all frauds, as there are no manuscripts in existence except those of the memoirs already referred to from which an authentic life could be printed. and no complete material except that which is in the hands of the General's executors."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 28 .- The yellow fever report to-day shows twenty-one new cases for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, being well distributed in the city and suburbs. There were two deaths. About ten patients were discharged to-day. It is learned that a Sister of Mercy of St. Joseph. Rosalina, died

The Yellow Fever.

Funny Case of Elopement. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.-News of an amusing elopement comes from Centerville, Md., in which George W. Sullivan, a married man, aged seventy-five, and Mrs. Martha Morgac, a widow, ared sixty-six, figure in the leading roles. Both parties were inmates of the hind in that institution.

EMPIRE STATE REPUBLICANS

A Largely Attended, Enthusiastic and Harmonious Convention at Saratoga.

Warner Miller Nominated for Governor by Acclamation, and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger Named for Second Place on the Ticket.

Attorney-General Michener Gives New Yorkers Some Facts About Indiana.

The Harrison Reception at Put-in-Bay Will Be Held on Friday of This Week, According to the Original Announcement.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Harmonious Convention at Saratoga-Hon. Warner Miller for Governor.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28 .- The Republican State convention was called to order shortly after noon, by Vice-chairman Knapp, of the State Republican committee. After a few remarks he presented Rev. Dr. Leach, of Albany, who offered prayer. Geo. Benj. F. Tracey was elected temporary chairman, and on taking the chair addressed the convention at considerable length. During the course of his remarks General Tracey said:

"You meet under circumstances of the gravest importance. Not since 1864, when the Democratic national convention solemnly declared in its platform that the war for the Union was lallure, and demanded that it should brought to a speedy end, has a more important political issue been presented to the American cople than that presented by President Cleveland's free-trade message and the Mills bill. issue of 1864 involved existence of the Nation; issue of 1888 involves the continued existence of our manufacturing industries and our commercial prosperity. The answer which the Nation made to the quasi-treasonable demand of the Democratic party in 1864 was an order to Grant to move on Richmond and to Sherman to march from Atlanta to the sea. The answer was effective. Lincoln was for the second time elected President, the war was not a failure and the Union was preserved. Since the Democratic party first vielded to the influence of the South and assented to its demands that slavery should be perpetuated and extended into the free Territories of the West, its existence has been a continued menace and danger to the peace and general welfare of the country. To extend and perpetuate slavery and establish free trade was for years the leading and only policy of a united South, but in 1860 a united South was met by a unfled North, and slavery went down with secession and rebellion. But the leaders of the South, like the Bourbons of Europe, learn nothing Excluded from and forget nothing. power for twenty-eight years, as soon as they cel themselves again firmly seated in the saddle, they demand the repeal of the present revenue system and the establishment of free trade, just as if nothing had happened in this country since 1860. The situation is alarming. Nothing in the future of a nation can, I apprehend, be more certain than this: That if the policy of legislation indicated by the President's freetrade message and the Mills bill becomes the permanent policy of the country, the Nation will suffer a disaster second only to that it would have sustained by the triumph of the rebellion itself. In this supreme emergency New York again becomes the pivotal State. If her people are made to see clearly to apprehend fully the danger that con-fronts us, the result is not doubtful. Gentlemen of the convention, parmit me to congratulate you that the present campaign finds the party acting under a wise and united leadership, and when united, the Republicans of New York are and always were, invincible."

At the conclusion of General Tracey's speech, the usual committees were appointed and a recesa was taken until 4 o'clock.

At a caucus of the New York delegation, this morning, it was decided that the votes of New York city should be east for Col. S. V. R. Cruger for Lieutenant-governor. A resolution which proposed to protest against the insertion of a high-license plank in the platform met with the approval of a majority of the delegation, but it was finally decided to leave that question to the convention. When the Kings county delegation heard of the decision of the New York caucus to support Cruger, they decided to give him their support also.

This resolution was adopted at the close of General Tracy's speech: In view of the recent development before the con-

of our naturalization and immigration laws, we desire and urge a thorough revision of said laws, in order that our country and our fellow-citizens may be protected from the pauper and criminal classes of other

Secretaries and committees were then named, and recess was bad until 4 o'clock.

General Joseph E. Batchelor became permanent chairman of the convention upon its reassembling. After eulogizing the Republican candidates General Batchelor used these words: "Against such leaders the Democratic party (limited) offer us only Clevelandism. Perhaps I should add that this is palliated by the venerable Ohio illustration of modern Democracy. And, again, referring to the Democracy, he said: "They have interjected a whole section of the confederate constitution into the Democratic platform and have amplified their pernicious doctrines by messages to Congress and bills for the revision of the national income."

The convention, after a resolution of respect to Sheridan's memory, proceeded the nominations for Governor. State Senator Geo. B. Sloan, who began life as a tow-boy, and who now is a millionaire miller and banker at Oswego, first gained the floor and placed in nomination Hon. Warner Miller. The name was seconded by State Senator Fassett, secretary of the Repubican national committee, and chairman of the Senate committee that has been investigating the aqueduct, crookedness in New York city. He referred to Governor Hill and said: "The people demand a change from the four years of corruption and mismanagement that has characterized the Democratic Governor in his little reign. The people demand that they shall have a man who will not place himself on questionable terms with public building contractors. Warner Miller is pure and spotless; is known to all, and trusted by the business men of the State. He is for protection for he was once a wage-earner himself. There was no other nomination, and Mr. Miler was chosen by acciamation, and pending the candidate's appearance the presidential electors were chosen. Wm. H. Seward, of Auburn, son

of the late Secretary of State, is one of the electors-at-large. Upon being presented, amid cheers, to the convention, ex-Senator Miller, after accepting the nomination and thanking the delegates for it. said he accepted only because he felt that the Republicans of this State were there and now a unit in the coming contest. He congratulated his colleagues that the coming campaign was to be one of principles, and the party was to be congratulated that the Chicago convention had given a platform of broadest Americanism, and one which distinctly announced the doctrine of protection. The speaker referred to the houor interest, and used these words: "We are this fall, in this State, to submit the question to all the people of this State as to whether any particular class of our citizens shall, by combination and by use of vast sums of money, be able to make their bonets that they control and own the State government in any of its departments. We hold that the government should not be controlled by eliques or classes for the advantage or profit of any class, but that our government, as it is a government of the people and for the people, plause, and we shall ask the people of this State this fall whether or not any class of our people shall be permitted to control the State

our people less than the whole people." [Applause.] Another atterance of ex-Senator Miller was roundly cheered. Said he: "Do not forget, fellow-Republicans, that we are still holding control of this government. Notwithstanding the executive power was turned over to the Democratic party in 1884, and the House of Rep-

government in the interest of any portion of

presentatives was in their power and possession, still we hold the Senate of the United States, and I believe the people of this country will rejoice to-day that we have held this power, for by it we have checked the first attempt made in twenty five years to destroy our industries and our commerce." [Applause.] Mr. Miller closed with great feeling, in these

words:

"You will not forget, many of you, that at Chicago we pledged our brethren of the other Republican States that we would make one grand effort this fall to restore the Republican party to supremacy in this State. [Applause] Do you propose to make that pledge good, fellow-Republicans, or not? [Cries of 'Yea,' 'Yea.'] If you are to make that pledge good it will necessitate the bringing out of every Republican vote in this State. It will necessitate the increasing of Republican majorities in every Republican county in this Sta'e, from St. Lawrence to the borders of Pennsylvania, and from Long island to Niagara. I appeal to you to know whether or no you propose to make this pledge good. [Cries of 'Yes.'] You have chosen me as your leader in this State. I have but a single word more to say to you, and that is that I here and now pledge to you that in the position in which you have placed me, I will not rest until the polls close, [applause], and that whatever of power or ability I may have as a political leader shall be used for the accomplishment of this much desired result." [Great applause.]

[Great applause.] Out of four candidates for Lieutenant-gov-ernor, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, one of the old Knickerbockers of New York city, was chosen and ratified by acclamation, and with tremen-dous cheers and abouts for "the soldier ticket." Judge Rumsey was nominated for judge of the Court of Appeals. Colonel Cruger thanked the convention for his nomination, and ex-Congressman Serence E. Payle, of Auburn, presented the platform, which is as follows:

Eirst.-The Republicans of New York, in State convention assembled, cordially accept and approve the declaration of principles adopted by the national convention in Chicago, in June last, as a just and adequate statement of the position of the Republican party concerning national affairs.

Second.-We heartily ratify the nomination of that tried statesman and soldier, Benjamin Harrison, for President of the United States, and welcome with great gratification the choice of that worthy and eminent citizen of New York, Levi P. Morton, for Vice-president, and we give assurance to our fellow-Republicans throughout the Union that the thirty-six electoral votes throughout the Union that the thirty-six electoral votes of this commonwealth shall be cast for these candidates. by a majority which federal patronage, allied with fraud and corruption in the metropolis, cannot over-

Third-The Republican Senators in Congress, in rejecting the treaty relative to the fisheries, negotiated with Great Britain, acted in accordance with the die tates of a just patriotism and correctly asserted American rights and the national honor, while the message of President Cleveland, transmitted on the 23d of August, is a confession that his administration has been grossly negligent of its duties in the protection of American fisheries, and has invited new annoyances and aggressions on the part of the Canadians by the failures to make manful protests and to employ the peaceful means of self-defense committed to him. The Republican party favors a foreign policy which shall do no wrong to the weakest neighbor, and shall brook no indignity from any power on earth and by insisting on fair play on sea and on land, shall through justice, insure peace with all nations.

Fourth—The Legislature of 1888 gave proof of the purpose and effort of the Republican party to enact laws for the best interests of the people. The refuction in the rate of State taxation bears witness to the spirit which guided legislation. The investigation into trusts and combinations, by making their evidence known, points the way to effectual remedies. The examination into the conduct of affairs in connection with the New York aqueduct, still in progress has already exposed abuses which call for reparation and has given warning how the campaign expenses of a Democratic Governor may be met out of contracts paid by the tax-payers. Fifth-The purity of the ballot, the security of elec-

tions and the guarantee of honest returns are the foundation of our free institutions, and good citizens of all parties should gladly aid in all practical measures for promoting these conditions and for checking all hostile and corrupting influences. The Repub lican party favors the payment by the State of the egitimate expenses for ballots and their distribution. and punishment by disfranchisement and other severe penalties of bribery and fraud at elections. The efforts of the last Legislature in this direction deserve commendation, while Governor Hill merits censure and rebuke for his veto of a measure aiming to purify the ballot and to assure absolute 'ndependence to vote at the polls. The time has come for an appeal to the people, and for demanding elections free from the control of money, and guaranteeing to every elector the right to vote as he pleases, and have that vote honestly counted.

The Republican party unequivocally condennes the course of Governor Hill by obstructing,

by his votoes, acts for increasing the fees for licenses, by which a larger share of the cost of government might be levied on the liquor traffic, and we approve the efforts of the Republicans in the last Legislature upon the liquor question, especially in passing the act nullified by such executive action, to restrict that traffic by charges which would lift some of the burdens of taxation caused by the liquor traffic from the home and farm; and we believe that such charges could be advanced to standards similar to those successfully enforced in other States under Republican

Seventh-Recent investigations make clear the necessity for the effectual enforcement of the laws for the prevention of the importation of contract lapor. The national administration is grievously at fault for this failure to guard against the degradation of American labor. The Republican party demands further legislation to prohibit the influx of pauper and criminal immigrants, whose incoming brings up-on our working people a competition both unjust and

Eighth-In view of the recent revelations showing the abuse of our naturalization and immigration laws, we desire and urge a thorough revision of said laws, in order that our country and fellow-citizens may be protected from the pauper and criminal classes of Ninth-We favor the enactment of prison laws

which, while providing for the employment of prisoners, shall prevent the product of their labor from competing with that of wage-workers. Tenth-Believing that our canals are most important factors in preserving a wholesome competition the carrying trade of the country and in maintaining the commercial greatness of our State, we indorse

the policy which has been established by successive

Republican Legislatures, of improving the canals, thus maintaining their efficiency as regulators of

freight rates and securing to the Empire State the commerce to which it is entitled The reading of the platform by Chairman S. E. Hayne was received in silence by the convention, but when Chairman Bachelor put the question, there was a terrific shout of "yeas" and the convention adjourned sine die.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MICHENER. He Furnishes a New York Reporter Some In-

formation About Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- Among the callers at the Republican national headquarters to-day was Gen. L. T. Michener, Attorney-general of Indiana, who was one of the Indiana men that did effective work in General Harrison's behalf in Chicago. He is actively interested in the politics of his State, and comes fresh from a survey of the Indiana field. He speaks enthusiastically of the Foraker meeting at Richmond, Ind., last week, saving that it was by all odds the largest political meeting of the campaign. There were over 20,000 who listened to him. Continuing, General Michener said: "The people of Indiana are thoroughly aroused to the importance of this campaign, and I find that the Republicans are not only enthusiastic, but they are anxious to work. There is a stlent revolution of large proportions in progress, and I find at least 99 per cent. of the changes are from the Democratic and Prohibition parties to the Republican party. General Harrison's nomination was agreeable to the Indiana Prohibition'sts by reason of his high Christian character, and the Prohibitionists have also to thank the Republicans for incorporating into the platform a local-option plank. The leading question, of course, is the tariff issue, but all questions of a national character will be thoroughly discussed in Indiana on the stump. We have a number of strong State issues, such as local option, placing the reformatory and penal institutions of the State on a non-partisan basis, the opposition to the Democratic gerrymander, by which a large number of our people have been disfranchised; the Democratic management of financial affairs has been notoriously bad, and there is ample room for criticism of it. Another State issue is the indorsement of the tally-sheet forgeries by a large portion of the Democratic party. The persons accused of these crimes were defended by many of the prominent Democrats and Democratic papers." "Is the Republican State ticket proving to be a strong one?" was asked.

"The wisdom of the State convention is being vindicated every day," answered General Michener; "it is said we have never had a better State ticket. General Hovey grows in strength, the others on the ticket were wisely selected." "Will Governor Porter so into the campaign?"

"Yes. He goes into the campaign this week, and his voice will be heard throughout the State the rest of the campaign. He is going into it in an enthusiastic and vigorous way, and you may say, too, that every Gresham man is working nobly and loyally for General Harrison. The Republican party is both united and aggressive. At this stage of the campaign the chances are decidedly with us. The people show a disposition to hear the

issues thoroughly discussed, and there is a very large demand for tariff literature and speeches on the tariff. The Democrats are organizing for an aggressive campaign, and I think Indiana will be the most hotly contested State in the country. General Harrison's excellent speeches have been no surprise to us, for we have been accustomed to hear such from him ever since 1860. It was because we knew of his marked ability, and because we knew that he would be a candidate who would grow with the people, that we urged his nomination at Chicago. You will not hear of General Harrison making a mistake, nor will he have to fall back upon the recital of an encyclopædia. He is a well-informed man, and can express himself potently and happily. General Harrison's previous campaigns were of great use to him in the way of preparation. He frequently has shaken hands with from 4,000 to 6,000 people, and it is a habit in Indiana, when a man makes an enthusiastic speech, for the audience to shake hands with him afterward. When a candidate for Governor he frequently shook the hands of hundreds of admiring friends in a single evening. In this way General Harrison has become an expert in shaking hands. The outlook in Indiana is ex-tremely favorable from a Republican point of view, and I see no reason why, with active, systematic and energetic work, the State should not be carried for General Harrison."

GENERAL HARRISON.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

The Put-in-Bay Reception Will Take Place on Friday, as First Announced.

MIDDLE BASS ISLAND, Ohie, Aug. 28.-Gen. Harrison was tired from his row on the lake last night, and slept nine hours without awakening. It was the best rest he has had since his arrival here. After breakfast he took a walk on the beach, and spoke of the proposed demonstration on Friday. The General said that the club whose hospitality he was enjoying was nonpartisan, and that he had been unwilling to appear to desire to take advantage of it for campaign purposes. When ex-Governor Foster returned from Toledo, however, it was developed that the Governor had sanctioned consented to the arrangement, leaving General Harrison no option but acquiesce. The steamer Chief-justice Waite brought a delegation of representatives of Republican organizations, headed by W. S. Capellar, chairman of the State committee, and Representative Charles P. Griffin, of Toledo. After dinner at the club the delegation, reinforced by the cottagers, paid a visit to the Berdau cottage, where T. M. Brown, of Toledo, tendered the General an invitation to attend the demonstration at Fort Meigs on such a date as might suit his convenience. The General, in reply, promised to consider the invitation, but added that his present intention was not to gage in the campaign outside of his own State. His words conveyed the idea that there was no likelihood of his entering upon the national campaign or 'swinging round the circle," but that he would confine his public appearances and addresses to Indiana. Hence his numerous declinations of previous invitations. He promised, however, to return a definite answer later. The delegation returned to Toledo at 4 o'clock. Later in the afternoon the steam yatch Winifred arrived from Cleveland with ber owner, banker Ehle, Hon. Amos Townsend and General Barnett on board. Mr. Townsend had a long conference with General Harrison at the

cottage, after which the party took a long sail Tolebo, O., Aug. 28.—A Middle Bass special to the Blade says: "Ex-Governor Foster has perfected arrrangements for a public reception to General Harrison at Put-in Bay on Friday next. Excursions will be run from Cleveland, Sandusky, Detroit, Toledo and other lake towns and all the people in this section will be invited to come and meet General Harrison at Put-in Bay next Friday afternoon. He says that it is probable there will be no speaking, and no reguar programme, but hand-shaking and a general good time. A committee from Toledo visited General Harrison to-day, to invite him to attend a monater two-days' mass-meeting at Fort Meigs, on the Maumee, ten miles above Toledo. The General promised to take the matter into consideration, and says that if he accepts any invi tations outside of Indiana he will go to Fort Meigs, on account of the historical associations.

Cipher Donnelly Given a Nomination. ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.-Ignatins Donnelly was nominated by acclamation for Governor by the State conference of the labor interests. Parmers' Alliance and others interested in "in tependent political action," held here to-day. J P. McGaughey was nominated for Lieutenant-

General Fisk's Stumping Tour, New York, Aug. 28 .- General Fisk, Prohib bition candidate, has fixed his Western stump ing dates thus: Sept. 12. Detroit: 13. Grand Rapids; 14, Milwaukee; 15 and 17, Minneapolie 19, Wabash, and 20, Indianapolis. From Indianapolis General Fisk will return home.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The Congressional Committee Learns About Evasions of the Law in Massachusetts.

Boston, Aug. 28 .- The Congressional com mittee for investigating into alleged violations of the labor and immigration laws resumed its session this morning. James Danby, of Lawrence, testified that he was an Englishman and was induced to come to America by an advertisement signed F. H. Johnson. He wrote to Johnson, who offered him and his five children passage to America and promised larger wages. He was to be employed at Graniteville, Mass., by Abbott & Co. Johnson was an agent for Prince, Smith & Co., and John B. Boles & Bro. who were the men really violating the laws. The witness thought there were thirty-five people in the party which sailed for America, all procured by Johnson, When he arrived at Boston the witness was examined by a doctor, but no officer asked him he came under contract. The party were taken to the Cunard office, where they were asked to sign a document whose nature the witness did not know. The witness signed it and then went to work. Abbott & Co. did not keep their agreement, and the witness left. Three of hi children could not work here because they w er under twelve years of age. The witness was not paid as much as he was promised by Johnson. Danby wrote Johnson about it, but was asked, in effect, what he was going to do about it. The witness believed Abbott & Co. had been systematically importing labor. Seveneighths of the population of Forge. Village, where the witness was, is imlabor, and the tenements the employes are forced live are not habitable. Johnson told witness he wanted English help because of labor troubles in this country, and he thought English families would settle down and be quiet. The witness is now earning \$2 a day as a wool-sorter. He thought wages were better here than it England, but living was higher.

George Foster, a blacksmith, came to this country with Danby, and gave similar testithe party, and they were made to swear they had not been biased by Abbott & Co. in comitig here. The witness, when he reached Forga Village, was given but \$1 a day. The witness was asked several times to pay his passagemoney, but he refused, and warned them not to deduct a cent. The witness now gets \$2.25 per day. He got eight shillings per day and five days' work a week in England.

Bankrupts Charged with Conspiracy. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28 .- H. S. Benjamin and F. A. Bates, members of the bankrupt mining stock firm of Moore, Benjamin & Co., were arrested last evening on a charge of conspiracy, and their bail fixed at \$25,000 each. After spending a couple of hours in the custody of the sheriff, peither was able to furnish bond, and on application of their attorneys the bail was reduced to \$10,000 each, which they finally secured. The charge of conspiracy is made in connection with a civil action brought by Mrs. Helen Warper to recover \$30,000 from the bankrupt firm. When the Gogebic mining craze became epidemie, two years ago, Mrs. Warner converted her entire property into each and invested in Moore. Benjamin & Co.'s mining stocks. At that time each member of the firm was reputed to be worth a million dollars. The

HOW THE PUBLIC CASH GOES

About \$5,000 of It Has Been Expended in Preparing Democratic Documents.

A Detail of High-Priced Clerks Hard at Work Writing Up an Elaborate Defense of the President's Many Pension Vetoes.

No Wonder Mr. Cleveland Can Contribute \$10,000 to the Campaign Fund.

Mr. Bynum Has Another Encounter with Mr. Cannon, the Result Being that the Indiana Man Is Badly Disfigured-Capital Notes.

PAID FOR BY THE PUBLIC.

Piece of Campaign Work That Will Cost the National Treasury About \$5,000. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- It is learned to-night

that the retaliation message was only one ex-

pression of the sense of desperation which overwhelms the President and his political advisers. While the administration organs have overflowed with praise of the pension vetoes, the managers of Mr. Cleveland's canvass have been brought to realize that the veto messages, with their cruel flippancy, had excited the active hostility of Union veterans and their friends irrespective of party, and that something must be done. The something decided upon is, briefly, this: The preparation and circulation of a campaign document devoted to a defense of the vetoes. This document, with which it is proposed to flood Indiana, Ohio and other States which were loyal to the government while Mr. Cleveland's Southern friends were seeking to de stroy the Union, will contain, of course, citations from such of the veto messages only as contain no phrases which can be construed as insults to the soldiers and friends of the Union. The preparation of this document was begun some two weeks ago, in the Pension Bureau in this city, and is under the supervision and direction of Commissioner Black. Four of the five or six clerks, or special examiners, who are and have been employed on the document mentioned are named, respectively. James Kennelly, whose salary is \$1,400 a year; Samuel R. Hersey, \$1,800 per year; William Smith, \$2,000 per year, and A. W. Fisher, \$2,000 per year. In their work the persons mentioned have been authorized to call to their assistance, from time to time. such other clerks and copyists as may be necessary, and the archieves of the Pension Bureau have been placed at their disposal for all purposes relating to their investigations and labors. It is not too much to say that the adjudication and settlement of claims of many disabled veterans and needy widows have been postponed by and on account of the campaign work, which is now in progress, solely for the benefit of Cleveland. It is said that the work will be completed next week. By the time it is done and the manuscript forwarded, postage free, to Chairman Brice. the actual cost of it in dollars, saying nothing of the demoralization and disarrangement of the office, or the delay in the settlement of deserving claims, will not fall short of \$5,000, which, of course, must come out of the money appropriated for the administration of pension service. This seems a small sum; probably it is not more than one-third the amount "saved" by all of Cleveland's vetoes of individual pension bills. It is only one-half as much as he has contributed to the Democratic campaign fund out of his own salary. It only slightly exceeds the amount required to pay for a whole year the pensions of fifty-two pensioners at the "total-disability" rate of \$8 per month. It is cheap, but what do the Union veterans think of it!-say the 13,000 needy and destitute veterans who are supported by public charity in aims-houses, as Cleveland's substitute was. Of course, there is another matter, also, to be considered. The clerks and others who are engaged in this work are liable to prosecution and punishment under the penal provisions of the civil-service law; but they would lose their places speedtly if they should refuse to do the task. The official or officials by such a thing is done, are liable to like prosecution and punishment. More, a public officer who imposes an unlawful task upon a public employe is guilty of diversion of public funds, and is liable to prosecution under the statute prescribing penalties for malfeasance in office and embezzlement of the public money. In a word, the matter is so serious as to demand a speedy and thorough investigation by Congress, and it will likely be made.

BYNUM CORNERED.

An Encounter with Mr. Cannon Ends in the Discomfiture of the Indiana Man. Special to the Indianapolis Journas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- If Representative Bynum only keeps on in the line he has been pursuing during the past ten days he will make a record for prevarieation in the House and before the country that cannot be rivaled by any other Democratic prevaricator in the world. After uttering a long string of misstatements regarding Gen. Harrison's record, a few days ago, on Chinese legislation, he entered into a series of misetatements relative to the record of the Republican party and Levi P. Morton. He charged the latter with having voted against the eight-hour law. Yesterday Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, proceeded to show that Mr. Bynym had purposely misrepresented Mr. Morton, when the Indianapolis member got up and said that be based his statements on the Congressional Record. Mr. Cannon showed by the journal of the House that Mr. Morton was recorded as voting for the proposition, and he proved conclusively that the journal of the House is the only absolutely reliable record kept of the proceedings. Mr. Byoum declared with great emphasis that the Congressional Record was more reliable than the journal, and said that while the Congressional Record was never al tered by members of the House, the journal was constantly subjected to changes. A Repub licen member, acting on the spirit of the mo ment, suggested that Mr. Bynum might be measuring other men by himself, meaning that Byoum might be in the habit of changing reports appearing in the journal. To-day the fight was renewed, much to the sorrow of the Indianapolis Representative. Mr. Cancon was very much surprised, this morning, to read certain statements in the Congressional Record report of the remarks of Mr. Bynum yesterday which were never uttered, and sent for the manuscript copy of the official stenographer's report of the debate. The manuscript showed that it had been very materially altered in a number of instances by Bynum's own hand. The latter was very much embarrassed when confronted with the truth, and acknowledged that be had changed the manuscript of the official reporters, but tried to justify his work by saying that he was not correctly reported. The House laughed derisively when he made this announcement, as it is well known that the stenographers employed on the floor of the House are among the very best to be found in the whole country, and it is not once a year their reports are brought into question. Some of the members had in mind the change of front

made by Bynum in his recent speech at Atlanta. in which he slandered Indianapolis and her

laboring men, but which speech he subsequently